

SOUND AND IMAGE PRODUCING SYSTEM

Cross Reference to Related Application

This application is based upon and claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119 of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/154,602, filed September 17, 1999, and U.S.

5 Provisional Application Serial No. _____, filed February 24, 2000, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Technical Field

10 This invention relates to sound and image producing systems. More particularly, this invention relates to a system having cartridges that store, process and control data representative of sounds and/or images, plus players that interface, annunciate and transduce sounds and/or images.

Background and Summary

15 Sound and/or image producing devices such as cassette players, compact disc players, hand-held video games, etc., are popular entertainment devices. They make use of cassette tapes, compact discs or game cards that store information such as music and game commands. The cassette or compact disc player or hand-held video game receives the information stored on the tape, disc or card, and processes that information to produce sound and/or visual images.

20 The invented sound and image producing system is an alternative to existing cassette players, compact disc players and other such items in that it allows a user to conveniently produce sound, such as music, and/or visual images. The system includes a cartridge that stores, processes and controls data representative of sound and/or images,

and a player that provides the interface, annunciation and transduction of sound and/or images. The cartridge includes a computer integrated circuit or chip that stores and transmits signals from which sound and/or images may be produced. For example, the cartridge includes memory, data stored in the memory, a processing system,
5 programming executable by the processing system, and at least one connector to releasably connect the cartridge to the player. The cartridge may include a single chip or integrated circuit, with the memory, processing and other functions all performed by the chip, such as an EMC 2200 chip or a PowerSpeech 2500 Series chip from Winbond Electronics Corporation of Taiwan. The chip may be mounted on a printed circuit board
10 with a timing resistor, if necessary, and the connector or connectors may be associated with the printed circuit board.

The player, in contrast, is a bridge configured to receive and connect to the cartridge, to receive electrical signals from the cartridge, and to produce sound vibrations and/or visual images from the signals. The player includes a transducer to produce the
15 sound vibrations, a battery or other power supply, and controls to trigger the cartridge to produce and transmit electrical signals representative of sound. The player may include an output, such as a liquid crystal diode, to display images. The player includes only those components necessary to produce sound vibrations and/or images from the signals received from a cartridge, a battery, and associated input or output components. The
20 player need not include any processor, memory or other similar items because those items are resident on the cartridge. Expressed differently, the player includes only electrical components such as switches, a speaker, an LCD and a battery, while the cartridge

includes electronic components such as a computer or micro-processor, an analog-to-digital converter and memory.

The cartridge typically has a side-to-side dimension of no more than 2 inches, and often less than 1 inch, because the cartridge is essentially a single chip. The player typically has a side-to-side dimension of no more than 3 inches, and often only slightly greater than a cartridge. This small size allows the system to be worn as a necklace or bracelet, be attached to clothing, bags or packs (such as by a clip or as a fob or zipper pull), or take the form of a toy or figurine.

One use of the sound producing system is to play popular music easily and inexpensively. Users may purchase and collect the cartridges, plug them into a player, and then listen to music. Users may also trade cartridges amongst themselves. The system is small, so it is easily carried. For example, high school students may clip players to a zipper on their backpacks.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of an embodiment of the invented sound and image producing system.

Figure 2 is a diagram of one layout for a chip that may be used in the invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic drawing of another embodiment of the invented sound and image producing system.

Figure 4 is a schematic drawing of yet another embodiment of the invented sound and image producing system.

Figure 5 shows a cartridge configured for use in the invented sound and image producing system.

Figure 6 shows components of a cartridge in an exploded view.

Figure 7 shows a player for use in the invented sound and image producing system
5 and configured to look like a small compact disc player.

Figure 8 shows a side view of the player of figure 7.

Figure 9 shows a player configured for denta-mandibular sound transmission.

Figure 10 shows a player configured like a toy doll or figurine.

Figure 11 shows a player configured like a small portable stereo or "boom box."

Figure 12 shows a top view of the player of figure 11.

Figure 13 shows a side view of the player of figure 11.

Detailed Description

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of an embodiment of the invented sound and image producing system, including a cartridge 10 and a player 12. The cartridge includes
15 an integrated circuit 14, having a micro-processor unit 16, and memory 18. Memory 18 includes what is referred to as audio ROM 20 to store sound data. The sound data may be stored with standard compression techniques. Memory 18 also includes ROM 22 to store other data, such as programming, decompression files, etc. The micro-processor unit 16 executes programming to produce electrical signals representative of sound from the data
20 representative of sound, and then sends those signals to a pulse-width modulator 24, which outputs a signal to drive an audio transducer 26, such as a speaker, in player 12.

Integrated circuit 14 may be mounted on a printed circuit board with a timing resistor and connectors associated with the printed circuit board.

Transducer 26, as stated, may be a speaker. Alternatively, audio transducer 26 may comprise earphones or an ear bud plugged into a jack on the player. The audio transducer
5 also may take the form of a structure configured to contact a user's teeth, such as a "bite bar," so that sound vibrations are transmitted from the player through the teeth to the user's inner ear where they are perceived by the user as sound. This configuration provides a fun way to listen to sounds "in your head," without others hearing the sounds. The transducer may also be a combination of speakers, earphones and bite bars.

10 Player 12 includes controls 28, labeled input, to trigger cartridge 10 to perform various functions. For example, controls 28 may trigger the cartridge to play music. The controls also may be used to set volume, select different songs or tracks stored on the cartridge, turn the system on or off, or put the system in a stand-by mode. Signals from the controls 28 are input to input/output (I/O) circuitry 30 on the cartridge, to control
15 micro-processor unit 16.

Micro-processor unit 16 also may send signals through I/O circuitry 30 to an output 32 associated with the player. Output 32 may take several forms, such as an LCD to display visual images, an LED, or a motor driving a mechanical device, such as a dancing doll. The output device may be used in playing a game with the system,
20 displaying information about music, such as the name of an artist, the title of a song, or a track being played, displaying a video clip or image associated with the music, or displaying information about the system, such as a "battery low" indication. For example,

a game and music both may be stored on the cartridge, and the game played by operating controls 28 while the system plays a user's favorite music. The action of the game may be displayed on output 32. Of course, systems may be made without output 32.

5 Player 12 also includes a battery 34 to supply power to the system. The battery is connected to power supply circuitry 36 on the cartridge. The power supply circuitry regulates the power from the battery for the cartridge.

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10 One of the benefits of the system shown in figure 1 is that the player is simple and easy to manufacture. No processor is required in the player, and the same player may be used with different cartridges. Another benefit is that the data representative of the sound is stored and processed on a single chip, it is not "moved" between separate components where the data could be corrupted by electronic noise or minor power variances. The connections between the cartridge and player (represented by arrows such as arrow 37 in figure 1) are minimized, and low integrity connections are possible.

15 Figure 2 is a diagram of one layout for a chip 38 used in a cartridge. This layout shows that most of the chip's volume is for data storage. The chip includes a computer and an I/O interface 39, but they take very little space on the chip. The chip may be thought of as "smart," because it includes processing and I/O capability, while a player associated with the chip can be "dumb," or in other words, a simple device that does not require its own processing capability and that is easily manufactured.

20 Figure 3 is another embodiment of the invented sound producing system, including cartridge 10 and player 12, as discussed in connection with figure 1. Figure 3, however, shows an embodiment that allows for the recording of sounds. This

embodiment includes a recorder controller 40, used to record sound on cartridge 10. Recorder controller 40 is attached to a standard audio port or speaker jack 41 on a personal computer 42. The audio port typically is an amplifier output configured to output signals sufficient to drive a speaker. Recorder controller 40 receives an analog
5 signal from the computer. That analog signal is passed through to speakers 44 associated with the computer. The signal is also directed to an analog-to-digital converter 46 on the cartridge. That converter takes the signal and changes it to a digital form, and transmits it to the micro-processor unit, where it then can be stored in memory. By taking the signal from a computer's speaker jack, and then using an analog-to-digital converter, the system
10 avoids the need for other supporting software, and it allows the system to download and record sounds from many different computers because the signals outputted by computers to speaker jacks are in a standard, Sound Blaster, format. This embodiment allows a user to record his or her favorite music, and then play it back on the system. Sound data, including analog or digital data, may be downloaded from any source, such as the
15 Internet or a CD-ROM. Sound data from these sources may contain music, sound, voice or machine information. Micro-processor unit 16 or some other computer, such as a computer associated with recorder controller 40, can be used to interpret sound data that is in the form of machine information to control sounds or music, to play games, or for other such tasks.

20 Figure 4 is yet another embodiment of the system. This embodiment is similar to that shown in figure 2, except this embodiment includes a sound trigger 50 on the recorder controller to trigger the recording of sound. This sound trigger is associated with

I/O 30 so that various functions can be performed. For example, the system may sequentially record different sound files instead of recording a single sound file. The sound trigger also may detect signals from the computer, and then cause the cartridge to automatically record sound. The system may record sound automatically, may record sound only when triggered by a user, or may automatically record sound detected after a user triggers the recording function.

Figures 5-10 show various cartridge and player configurations. Figure 5 shows a cartridge 100 shaped like a small case for a compact disc. The cartridge includes a housing 102, and a loop or fob-like structure 104 on the housing to allow the cartridge to be clipped to clothing, clothing accessories, or other items. The cartridge also may include art on the housing relating to the sound stored by the cartridge. For example, artwork such as a picture 106 of a rock star is on cartridge 100, and a song by the rock star may be stored on the cartridge.

Figure 6 shows components of cartridge 100 in an exploded view. The components include housing 102, art 106, a printed circuit board 108 with connectors 109, and a housing bottom 110. An integrated circuit, such as integrated circuit 14 discussed above, may be mounted on printed circuit board 108.

Figures 7-13 show various players. Figures 7 and 8 show a player 120 shaped like a miniature compact disc player. In figure 7 an ear bud or earphone 122 is shown attached to the player. Figure 8 is a side view of the player, and it shows (in dashed lines) a cartridge 100 plugged into the player. Figure 9 shows a player 130 configured for denta-mandibular sound transmission. That player includes a bite bar 132 configured to

contact a user's teeth or mouth so that sound vibrations may travel from the bite bar through the user's teeth and jaw to the user's inner ear, where the vibrations may be perceived as sound. Player 130 also includes controls buttons 134 to control the operation of the player. Cartridge 100 is shown in figure 9 separate from the player, ready to be plugged into the player. The player also may take the form of a doll or figurine. For example, the player may be a figurine resembling a singer, such as a rock star, and the system could then be used to play the singer's music. Figure 10 shows a player 140 including a doll or figurine 142 on a base 144. The base includes an opening 146 configured to receive cartridge 100, as shown. Doll 142 may be separable from the base so that it may have entertainment or play value independent and separate from the playing of sounds. In such an embodiment, the base may be thought of as a docking station. If the player is a doll resembling a music personality, and the player is configured to download and record music, then a user may record recent popular songs associated with the music personality, and then easily change the songs in the future. Figures 11-13 show a player 150 configured to resemble a small portable stereo, commonly called a "boom box." Figures 12 and 13 show cartridge 100 (drawn partially in dashed lines) plugged in or inserted into the player. Of course, the player may take various other forms as well, such as a toy car, some other toy, a watch, a necklace, a bracelet, a zipper pull, etc.

Another use of the invented sound producing system is as a music sampler.

Technical Field

The invention is applicable in the sound and/or image producing industries and other related industries. It is also applicable in the toy and entertainment industries.

It is believed that the disclosure set forth above encompasses multiple distinct inventions with independent utility. While each of these inventions has been disclosed in its preferred form, the specific embodiments thereof as disclosed and illustrated herein are not to be considered in a limiting sense as numerous variations are possible. The subject matter of the inventions includes all novel and non-obvious combinations and sub-combinations of the various elements, features, functions and/or properties disclosed herein. No single feature, function, element or property of the disclosed embodiments is essential to all of the disclosed inventions. Similarly, where the claims recite "a" or "a first" element or the equivalent thereof, such claims should be understood to include incorporation of one or more such elements, neither requiring nor excluding two or more such elements.

It is believed that the following claims particularly point out certain combinations and sub-combinations that are directed to one of the disclosed inventions and are novel and non-obvious. Inventions embodied in other combinations and sub-combinations of features, functions, elements and/or properties may be claimed through amendment of the present claims or presentation of new claims in this or a related application. Such amended or new claims, whether they are directed to a different invention or directed to the same invention, whether different, broader, narrower or equal in scope to the original

claims, are also regarded as included within the subject matter of the inventions of the present disclosure.